MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1890.

London Offices of THE SUN, 430 West Strand. All communications should be addressed to FRANK WHITE 430 Strand London W. C.

Give Chicago a Show!

We protest against the proposition reported from Washington, as a part of the World's Fair bill for Chicago, that the Fair must be held sure enough in the year 1892.

There is no sense in it. If we had got the Fair in New York it would have been opened coremoniously of course on the 19th of October, the anniversary of the day when COLUMBUS first stepped upon American soli; but that would be entirely too late in the season to carry on the Fair, and the real inauguration would not have taken place until May, 1893, long after the Presidential canvass had got out of the way, so that its political excitements would not interfore with the success of the undertaking

This is what New York would have claimed and insisted on, and we claim it and insist upon it for Chicago. Give the great Western metropolis a fair shake. Let her have the broadest opportunity and the -most liberal margin to get up the Fair and invite the nations to it.

Nobody need imagine that such an exposition can be organized and opened in May, 1892. Some sort of a thing may undoubtedly be got ready by that time; but not such a Fair as the occasion requires and the country will demand. This bill should be amended, and we appeal to the Representatives of New York to deal liberally and magnanimously with Chicago.

The People Will Decide.

We tell the Republicans that perseverance in their attempt to force a disfranchisement bill upon the people of New York a bound to end in failure and defeat. As Mr. HENDERSON of Herkimer said in the final debate upon the SAXTON (scheme: "We [the Democrats] have gone to the people once; they have endorsed our policy, and we can go to them again." Mr. Towns of Chautauqua, a Republican member who was forced apparently against his convictions into supporting the provision for an official ballot, made in the same debate a confession which the Republicans know by gloomy experience to be true. "We tried," said Mr. Towne, "to put the Governor in a hole, and we have been knocking our heads for years against a stone wall; and the Governor has now put us deep down in the well "

It is singular if the New York Republicans do not agree with Mr. Towns as to the result of their long-standing effort to place Governor Hill in a false position and to gain some partisan advantage out of their contest. The Governor is a very wise and very able man, but it is not by reason of his ability and wisdom that he has constantly discomfited the Republicans in Legislature after Legislature. He has the people with him. They approve his course with regard to the Saxron bill, and all the other buncombe, hypocritical, and anti-popular measures which the Republicans have supported and he has steadily opposed.

The Democrats of New York are perfectly willing to go before the people again, and again receive their judgment. Democratic government must grow more democratic, and propositions to limit the suffrage under such a government are absurd.

Lordenskield's New Enterprise. It is the ambition of Baron Nordenskiöld.

now fifty-eight years of age, to round out his brilliant career as an explorer and geographer by a voyage of discovery in the Antarctic Ocean. Since his return from his last. inland trip in Greenland little has been heard of this famous traveller, though he has been engaged in a very interesting and important work. For many months he has been ransacking the leading libraries of Europe for the most important maps printed during the golden age of exploration, when the voyagers of the fourteenth and lifteenth centuries filled the world with the fame of their discoveries. He has at last embodied the re- question simply on the grounds of advansults of his labors in a fac-simile atlas which contains fifty-one large and eighty-four smaller maps, accompanied by explanatory letter press, the whole forming a systematic collection of the most important maps printed during that early period of cartography. This work will be an undoubted boon to students or historical geography, for the study of that era of discovery cannot be earried on to the best advantage without the maps the explorers used, upon which they based their schemes for further enterprise; and students are now able to consult in their own libraries correct copies of all

these important documents. Having completed this work NORDEN-BRIGLD looked around for another field in which to employ his abounding energies. He pitched upon the Antarctic regions for his next expedition. He has secured the sum of \$50,000, which would seem to be wholly inadequate for anything more than a reconnoissance, but as he does not expect to start before the fall of 1891, reaching the south polar waters during the summer season in that region, there will be abundant time to augment his resources.

The journey Nordenskiöld proposes is not a mere summer jaunt. He desires to spend at least one winter far within the Autorctic zone. This experience in itself would be a novelty of which the world would like to hear. It is believed that the south polar winter is more severe than that of the Arctic regions, but no man yet has ever spent a winter there. It would be extremely interesting to compare the meteorological conditions observed during a winter's sofourn in a very high southern latitude with the abundant materials that have been gathered relating to Arctic winters.

We could reasonably expect to derive at least a story of wonderful interest from an expedition led into this almost unknown region by so experienced and successful a mmander as Nordenskiöld. The perils of the south polar zone are believed to be even greater than those of the Arctic regions, but it is certain the world will not be content forever to have only our present limited knowledge of its conditions and phenomena. The facts we know of these regions, meagre as they are, are sufficient to fire the imagination and kindle a desire for further information. In his address before the Swedish Academy of Science, the other day, Baron NORDENSKIÖLD recalled the fact that all expeditions to south polar waters have thus far been made only by sailing vessels, with the single exception of the Challenger, which, however, was ordered to incur no danger from the ice and therefore kept well to the northern limits of the polar sone. He expressed his firm be-Hef that with such a vessel as that in which he accomplished the Northeast passage he can achieve far greater results than any obtained by earlier travellers. He even thinks, with Sir Erasmus Ommanney and other nee chimerical to conceive that a siedge

Victoria Land, as Nondenskiöld did over the inland ice of Greenland, might journey far toward the South Pole and perhaps solve the problem whether the southern extremity of the earth's axis is indeed capped by an eternal glacier, as we reasonably infer

from our present knowledge. No polar explorer has had greater experience than NORDENSRIOLD in all sorts of fee and travelling, and, if he carries out his project, there is no man living from whom more interesting and valuable results could be expected. Neither man nor quadruped has ever lived in those regions, as far as we know, and some branches of science car obtain from the far southern latitudes only scanty additions in comparison with the contributions Arctic exploration has made to them. Such physical phenomena as the volcanoes as large as Ætna, the great ice islands that journey far nearer the equator than northern icebergs, the stupendous glaciers of Victoria Land which dwarf all ice formations found in other parts of the world, will amply reward investigation.

The Scheme for a Greater New York. More than twenty years ago Mr. ANDREW H. Green presented and advocated a plan for including in the city of New York the county of Kings and parts of the counties of West-

chester, Queens, and Richmond. Subsequently, in 1874, it was carried out to the extent of annexing the Westchester towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge. In Brooklyn, also, consolidation has gone on by taking in Williamsburgh, and it is now proposed to push it further by the addition of Long Island City and Flatbush.

Last year Mr. GREEN again brought forward his plan with modifications, and a bill to create a commission to inquire into the expediency of such a consolidation was introduced into the Legislature. The bill passed the Assembly, but in the last hours of the session failed to reach a third reading in the Senate. Therefore, a new bill with the same provisions has been submitted to the present Legislature, and with it a memorial from Mr. Green, in which the arguments in favor of the consolidation are advanced with great cogency and lucidity. The measure provides for nothing beyond an examination into the subject, and therefore affords no reasonable ground for opposition on the part of anybody. The cost of the inquiry would be small, and objectors to the consolidation would have an opportunity to formulate and argue their case before the Commission, whose proceedings would not be final, and whose function would be ad-

visory only. But to show the great importance of the scheme and the necessity for the proposed inquiry, Mr. GREEN goes at length into the questions involved in the consolidation ecommended by him. He points out that by extending its boundaries to take in Brooklyn, Long Island City, and Staten Island, New York would be following the example of London, Paris, Boston, and Chicago, and following out a general law of concentration now operating in business no less than in political spheres. By so doing it would also remove difficulties, com plications, and conflicts of municipal administration and authority which now retard the devolopment and hinder the prosperity of the different communities.

These communities are one in interest, of a homogeneous population, and with common pursuits. Nowhere else is there a population more thoroughly assimilated. Yet they are kept apart by arbitrary and embarrassing political lines. They are all gathered about a common port in which the interest of each is identical, but they are prevented by such division from working together for its full utilization. "There is thus in the world over," truly save Mr. GREEN, "no other area of an hundred and fifty square miles whose welfare could be better promoted by one general administration, and yet there is not in the world over another like area so disturbed by multiplicity of conflicting authorities."

He does not appeal to any vulgar desire for mere bigness. The mere addition to the population of the town, so that it shall figure more prominently in comparison with the population of other great capitals, does not enter into his consideration. He argues the tage to the combined communities in the way of material prosperity and political harmony and consequent efficiency. The navigable water system of the port, for instance, belongs in common to all the towns and countles of the port, and its development and protection are the concern of all, while now they are the duty of none. The regulations respecting health should be the same for all. Their police necessities are the same, and vet the enforcement of the police arrangements is intrusted to four different Police Boards and as many different police systems, to the decrease of efficiency. The inhabitants of all are interested to a greater or less degree in the property of each. In every respect they are united except in government and administration. The lines of separation mark no division, moral or material. They arbitrarily keep asunder those whom natural law has bound together.

The only persistent objection to the scheme is likely to come from the holders of office, or those ambitious of it, and who imagine that the magnitude of their places would be lessened. But in the enlarged community the importance and dignity of all such offices would be enhanced, and they would give scope for higher abilities and broader ambitions.

The Legislature, therefore, will neglect one of its most important duties if it does not provide for the inquiry into this scheme. wherein are concerned the interests of millions of people. The measure is too important to be laid aside until the hurry of the closing days of a session.

The Bargain Over the Seals. Mr. GEORGE R. TINGLE, who has been appointed as General Manager of the North American Commercial Company, the lessees of the Prifylov Islands for the next twenty years, reported, while he was in charge of these islands as Treasury agent in 1887, that "seal life protected by law may be perpetuated indefinitely." He also estimated the number of fur seals visiting the islands at about four millions, and he declared it to be certain that the number was on the increase

in spite of the ravages of the poschers. Perhaps now, accordingly, he will be able to convince Secretary WINDOM that it is neither necessary nor wise to cut down the annual catch allowed to the new lessees. They pay the same revenue tax per skin, \$2 each, as was paid by their predecessors, the Alaska Commercial Company; they pay \$60,000 a year rental, which is an increase of \$10,000, making an aggregate of \$200,000 for the twenty years; they also pay a tax of 50 cents a gallon for seal oil, instead of the 55 cents a gallon offered by the Alaska Commercial Company. This is really a gain, since the latter condition was revoked by Secretary Richardson of the Treasury Department as long ago as 1874. But the allimportant advance is that of paying \$7.624 authorities on polar exploration, that it is royalty, instead of the 62s cents paid now on

the twenty years. If Mr. WINDOM cuts down the number of skins allowed to be taken to 60,000 for the first year, as he is likely to do, he will sacrifice \$305,000 in royalties. This would make a loss to the Government of \$6,100,000 in twenty years, and apparently a needless one, judging from the statements of Mr. Tingle, already referred to.

Now that this gentleman is manager of the new company, he may be able to persuade Mr. WINDOM that one year's less from that source is enough. But even then there will be another loss to consider, since the new lessees offered a much higher royalty perskin on condition of being allowed to continue the catch of 100,000 a year hitherto as sured. That bid was sacrifled, because Secretary Window had already announced that the catch would be cut down for the first year, and the present lower offer of the same company was accepted. This difference of income alone was enough to provide additional means for driving off the poachers, and so making the annual take of 100,000 akins reasonably safe to permit.

The New Stamps and Postal Cards. We have received a copy of an able pamphlet which sets forth, at considerable length, "JOHN WANAMAKER'S Reasons for

Insuring his Life for \$1,505,000." No elaborate explanation of that interesting circumstance was needed. It has been very well known for some time that Mr. WANAMAKER was getting ready to issue to the public a two-cent postage stamp printed in a red ink that rubs off, and a one-cent postal card on which it is as easy and dehightful to write as upon a cheap quality of blotting paper.

Long experience behind the bargain counter has taught WANAMAKER just about how much the public will stand, and to what extent they will submit to petty imposition without a malestic protest.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S reasons for insuring his life for \$1,505,000 are obvious to the dullest comprehension. The only wonder is that under the circumstances he did not deem it prudent to insure for fifteen millions.

A Plain Question and a Plain Answer. Mr. H. K. R. HERD of Kylen Ford, Tennessee, propounds some ideas of interest:

"Why does not Tue Sun shine for a free ballot in the South, Federal aid to education, liberal pensions, and in ternal improvements and bein McKiniar before the o that in due time he may be the caudidate of his party for the Presidency ?

We are utterly opposed to any Federal interference with the voting of the people, whether in the South or the North. It is for the States to regulate the terms and the manner of voting, and we desire that the Federal Government should keep its hands entirely off from that question.

As for Federal aid to education, that also should not be. Every community should provide for the elementary instruction of its own children, so that each one may be taught to read, write, and cipher. This should be done by local taxes, if necessary; and, beyond that, education should be provided for by the private association of citizens and by institutions with which the State and taxation should have nothing to do. But apart from that, nothing can be more objectionable than the big system of Federal appropriations of which Senator BLAIR is the chief advocate.

As for helping McKINLEY before the people, we are perfectly willing to do that, so far as candid and accurate reports of whatever he may say and do can help him. He is a bright man and a square man; but it isn't certain t'at his party will run him as its candidate for President. The indications are rather against that probability.

A little incident connected with STANLEY'S travels on the Congo, after his first trip down the river, i- told by his comrades in African toll, although he did not think it worth while to allude to it in the two big volumes in which he gave the history of the founding of the Free When the explorer was preparing to ascend the river among the tribes who had fought him so bitterly a few years before, he was apprehensive lest his mission of peace among the natives should be thwarted by their memories of the red-hot times they had when they did their utmost to add him and his party to their culinary supplies. He thought it would be wise to conceal from them the fact that he was the particular white man who had time and again defeated them in battle.

As STANLEY had no idea that their recollection of his personal appearance was vivid, he imagined that he might be able to pass among most of the hostile tribes as some other man The explorer was encouraged to think he would not be recognized as the only STANLEY by the fact that when he first floated down the river his hair was nearly white, while now it had resumed its original color. As a further precaution he decided to sacrifice his moustache, and accordingly he greatly surprised his comrades one morning by appearing with a clean-shaven face. It made considerable change in his appearance, and he thought that the natives would not detect the slightest resemblance to the man with the terrible shooting irons who had sent them howling to the

shore every time they had attacked him. The expedient, however, was a complete failure, because he was recognized everywhere among the few more friendly tribes who had sold him provisions on his way down. They sent word up the river a good deal faster than he could travel that TENDELE, the white man whose doings had been the talk of all the tribes for many moons, bad come again. He heard TENDELE shouted at him before he landed at Bangala, where he had had his hardest fight. Fortunately his past record did not prevent his making friends with the very savages who had tried to kill him. The moustache had been needlessly sacrificed.

The study of Volapük is said to be making great progress in Boston. The herdic drivers are learning to swear by it or in it, and it is aircady recognized as the polite language, the French of Culture Talks and Doll's House Tens. The student of Boston literature is reminded of the verses ascribed to Thomas BAILEY ALDRICH, but not included in his collected works:

" Said the Ego, the Boston I Am, O, love, my love, my fi-cam;
As sweet as thy kiss on my cheek
Are the vowels in Volapuk."

Prof. EARTHQUAKE S. WIGGINS, the Canadian seer, is at it again. We don't know whether his new seismic storm will come off or not, but we wish that he would.

A gentleman in Meriden, Conn., who says he has been in the Arctic Ocean north of Behring Strait, writes to THE SUN that in his opinion Dr. Nanszn has done wisely to choose the Behring Sea route for an attempt upon the north pole. He argues that the polar whale or bowhead winters far north of the strait, and that there must be open water for him somewhere. He does not sustain his assertion by any authorities, which is unfortunate for his theory. The bowhead is the most valuable of the whalebone whales, and is found all along the Siberian coast, from Nova Zembla to Behring Strait. According to the evidence collected by the committee of the Canadian Senate in 1888, the whale is far north in midsummer, but late in August and September migrates in large numbers south and southwest toward

The fact remains that no vessel caught in the pack north of Benring Strait has ever ascaped from its grasp, but has drifted to destruction. The survivors of the Jeannette, who reached the most northern latitude attained each skin. On 100,000 skins that is a differ- in these waters and who secaped to the Sibemarty, travelling over the great ice cap of ence of \$700,000 annually, or \$14,000,000 for rish coast 600 miles from their lost

theory of an open polar sea. The view of Arctie authorities was well expressed by Gen. GREELY when he wrote that, in his opinion. "no profitable or successful Arctic work can be prosecuted in the future north of Behring Strait."

An esteemed correspondent in Worcester mentions the Worcester Spy as the peer of the Albany Argus in the matter of deadly dulness. It won't do. If our correspondent will send to Albany for a sample of the Argus and read it conscientiously for three-quarters of an hour, she will return to the Spy to discover in that venerable and estimable journal a phenomenon of sprightliness and intellectual interest.

There will be deep gratitude among such persons as have not yet been incurably exhausted and made permanently deaf by the perpetual motion of the Hon, Hanny W. Blain's organs of speech, if his Bosh bill is put to vote next Thursday as per agreement, Mr. BLAIR has kindly consented to do his summing up in an hour, but if he can be shut up within a week after being uncorked, it will be a wonder and a joy. At great personal sacrifice he has volunteered not to divulge certain "very important views" wherewith he is bursting If he would tie up all his talk he might yet win the applause of his long-suffering countrymen and be considered as a nice man.

CLEFELAND'S NAME NO CHARM. How It was Used in Vain to Influence the Demograte at Albany. From the Brooklyn Eagle.

ALBANY, March 15.—Friends of the Saxton Ballot Reform bill thought some days ago that the name of Grover Cleveland was one to conjure with that the magio of his name would charm be moerate into voting for the passage of the bill. Two Democratic Senators—chase and Ahearn—did vote for the bill. Mr. Chase seemed to deem it necessary to make an excuse for voting with the Republicans for a Republican bill, and so he said as the measure had met with the approval of that distinguished Democrat. Grover Cleveland, this was one reason why he, Chase, should vote for the bill. There are thirteen Democratic Senators, eleven of whom falled to follow Chase; the use of Mr. Cleveland's name did not charm these Democrats, It is a fact that some of them smiled surdonically when Senator Chase made his excuse.

of Mr. Cleveland's name did not charm these Democrats. It is a fact that some of thom smiled sardonically when Senator Chase made his excuse.

Before the Saxton bill came up in the Assembly Mr. Cleveland's name was again freely used by the Republican and Mugwump supporters of the measure. Country Democrats were told that they would be committing political suicide by voting against a measure which has met with the approval of Grover Cleveland and the best elements of the Democratic party.

The possibility that Mr. Cleveland might be reflected Fresident, and in such an event show no favor to Democrate voting against a bill which he had commended, was suggested here and there as a bugaboo to Democrats by Democrats. And Democrats were told over and over again that they would better serve them selves and party by following the lend of Grover Cleveland than by voting in accordance with the desires of tow. Hill.

Effects were made to influence Democratic Assemblymen by sending them marked newspapers containing editorials praising Grover Cleveland for his support of the Saxton bill. Extracts from Democratic papers heatile to Gov. Hill, some of which were published in Eastern States, were sent to Democratic Assemblymen in the hope) of influencing them to follow the lead of Grover Cleveland.

I have not heard here that Mr. Cleveland approved of the use of his name by Gov. Hill's Democratic expensing from that he disapproved of the use of his name by Gov. Hill's Democratic expensing for or making personal appeals to them.

But four alleged Democratic voted for the Saxton bill. They have not looked cheerful since they voted. It is doubtful if Grover Cleveland had made a personal appeal to the Democratic of the Assembly that the result would have been different from that which followed the taking of the vote on the Saxton bill. If the ex-iresident is no stronger in the State than he is in the Legislature, Hill will surely control the delegation from New York to the next National Convention.

WALLACE OR PATTISONS

Great Interest in the Democratic Canvass tor Governor of Penasylvanta,

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.-There never was such a fight for a nomination for Governor of l'ennayi-vania as that which is now opening in the ranks of the Democratic party. Doubtless a half score of candidates may struggle for the nomination in the earlier stages of of the Old Guard of Democracy, and ex Gov. Robert E Pattison. No matter what may be the outcome, no grist

The chances of Democratic victory in Pennsylvania were never more promising than now. This will stimu late both sides to heroic efforts at the primaries as well as at the general election. The success of Senator Wal-lace, which is not improbable, would result in the forms tion of such an aggressive and powerful organization in the interest of Mr. Wallace for President that the Cleveland influence in Pennsylvania would be only a decaying memory. Upon the other hand, should the youthful ex-Governor win the fight, which is quite possible, the name and fame of Grover Cleveland would be forgotten in the enthusiasm with which the young Democracy from the banks of the Delaware to Lake Brie would raily round the standard of Robert Emory Pattison for President in 1892.

enator Wallace enters the fight with the advantage gained by the experience of many hard-fought battles with a staff of sagactous leaders as his political advisers, and entirely unfettered by Mugwumpism, civil service reform or other embarrassing issues which contronted the Democratic party during Cleveland's Administration.

Ex-Gov. Pattison is groomed for the race by that experienced turfidan, William L. Scott of Eric. Scott is unwisely displaying the Cleveland colors, instead of boldly proclaiming what every intelligent man knows that the success of Pattison for Governor in 1891 means his entry for the Presidential sweepstake in 1892 and the election of William L. Scott as Senator from Pennsylvania. The election of the Democratic candidate for lovernor of Pennsylvania would doubtless carry the It is my belief that no contest in any other State in

the Union will be watched as closely as this now open ing in Pennsylvania. The candidate who wins the fight in the State Convention, a few months hence, will be recognized as the leader of the Democrats in Pennsylvania. sylvania, around whose standard all will raily for the greater battle which is to determine who shall lead the

Innovations in Cricket.

The changes in the manner of going to the hat which the Philadelphia cricketers propose are in tended, of course, to apply only to their local matches but the subject is one which will interest lovers of the noble game everywhere. To Englishmen it may seem like tampering with the British Constitution to thus meddle with fundamental laws of cricket; but Ameri-ca's want of reverence is proverbial, and besides John Bull is himself amalgamating our base ball with his rounders in a way to shock the delicate sensibilities of our Ansona Ewings Kellys, and Comisheys.

What the Quaker City gentlemen want is to aronso

greater interest and more variety for players and spec tators than is possible where ten wickets have to go down, perhaps requiring a whole day's play, before the side at the bat takes the field. A particular objection, besides, is that when a two days' match is arranged much of the interest to often taken out of the second day's proceedings by the state in which the first day's trial leaves it. Again, the condition of the wicket varies so sometimes that the side having its first innings at the bat may get a great advantage over the opposite side. which may have to play when the ground is wet. For these reasons, but most of all in order to keep up the excitement and interest of speciators, is proposed that in each incluse three men at the bat shall be put out and that then the other aids shall come in from the field, and stay before the stumps until three of their number are out, when the first aids will resume just where it left off, a new hateman joining the one not out, and so an alternately. There would thus be two turns of three batamen out and one of

While, however, this arrangement will very likely be a good one in the cup contests and other matches of Philadelphia offen attended by thousands of spectators, the innovation may not be welcomed in some other communities which will prefer the old-time fashion

Some Figures. From the Albany Journa The Democratic division in the Assembly on David B. Hill, 61.

Grover Cleveland, 4. A Pennsylvania Candidate.

From the Wilkesbarre News Deale The Luzerns Democracy are for Hill for

No Retail Business. Shopper-You may give me a dollar's worth of those strawberries, please.

Dealer—Sorry, ma'am, but we don't slice strawberries. Fil sell you a who is one for \$1.50.

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will probably not endorse our correspondent's LET ALL REPUBLICANS READ THIS!

Channey M. Depow for President. The nomination of Chauncey Depew for President of the United States, at a recent dinner in New York, has called attention to the strong desire of the people throughout the entire country that the next Republican Nationa Convention select him as its candidate. There is not in either of the two great political parties any other man with such popularity or who could so command the nautral vote. Intensely American, of great mental ability.

he would make an ideal President.

His utterances on all important public mat ters have not been uncertain, but conservative. Loyal to the Union, he has shown no bitterness or injustice to the South. As the President of the greatest railroad in America, be has been singularly free from criticism as a monopolist or as the irlend of corporations as against the common good.

The objections to him in the Convention that nominated Harrison, on account of his association with corporations, was from his rivals, and not from the people.

If nominated, he would probably retain his management of the New York Central Ballroad until elected, and point to his record and ask wherein he had abused the great power of his office, rather than resign at the beginning of the campaign, and so tacitly admit that his association with a railroad might injure him. Surely he would carry the State of New York and perhaps New York city itself would not be absolutely safe for his opponents.

If any Republican can split the solid South he is the man.

The Vanderbilts, with whom he is associated. are popular in the South; and for men of such unusual wealth they are, in fact, deservedly popular throughout the whole country.

The strength of Mr. Depew is his weakness. As President he would be President, Owing his election to the people, and not to party managers, he would suffer no other hand to take the tiller; and therein lies the difficulty of his nomination. Nominate him, and men who love country more than party will rejoice. Elect him, and we shall have a typical, honest, capable American President.

If nominated, the only bar to his election can be removed by gagging Elliott F. Shepard PERRIN BUSBEE DENVER, Col., March 12, 1890.

A VALUABLE INDEX.

Mr. St. George Mivart on Human Reason.

The Origin of Human Reason is a book of the most decorous description, solid throughout, and perhaps just a trife dull. It is not until the index is reached that the fun breaks out.

throughout, and perhaps just a trille dell. It is not until the index is reached that the funbroaks out.

Mr. Mivart had found it necessary to refer occasionally and in passing to samples of animal sngacity. Here is the index maker's opportunity. There is, for instance, a reference to the story of Miss Bonson's collie who used to run out of the house whenever the word "pics" was uttered. First this appears under D-Dog hunting pigs after family prayers, 78. Then it reappears under H-Hunting of imaginary pigs after prayers, 78. Then under I-Imaginary pigs hanted after prayers, 78. Then under I-Imaginary pigs hanted after prayers, 78. And finally under P-Pigs imaginary, hunted after prayers, 78. Why the compiler denied himself the pleasure of indexing it also under Prayers it is impossible to conjecture; but he makes up for the omission by cataloguing it under the heading Archiepiscopal Coille Dog.

Again, Mr. Mivart casually remarks on page 209 that the besetting sin of our day is sensationalism. This remark, which occurs in the middle of a paragraph, appears to have struck the indexer's fancy, and he indexes it under Besetting, under Day, under Sin, and under Our, though again unaccountably he misses the Of. We must pass over such flowers of composition as "Dough, parrot up to its knees in." and a choice collection of extracts under the word "What," for the sake of calling attention to the masterplace of the whole index... Mr. Mivart had referred to some articulate utterances of a certain parrot which sounded remarkably like replies to questions. This anacotote gives the indexer his gre opportunity. He indexes the twice of the whole index... Service of the whole index... The sancedote gives the indexer his gre opportunity. He indexes the indexer his gre opportunity. He indexes the indexer his gre opportunity. He indexes the indexer his gre opportunity.

thereafter under twe e other ers, wi variations of perfectly fascinating ingenuity: variations of perfectly fascinating ingenuity:
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Very about a failural fockation as asserted, 136.
Could it have been some premonition of the fate his ane-dote was going to meet with that led Mr. Mivert to close it with the words "enough has now been said."

The Washington Arch-A Protest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : We all remember with what delight we viewed the beautiful arch at the entrance of Washington square at the time e centennial celebration a year ago. Every one "Why should not this arch in granite or marble skill adorn our city " The press, with one accord, said: "Let it be reproduced." A committee was formed, subthe permanent aren should arise in all its promised What was our dismay to read in Ton Sex, the other day, that instead of the graceful structure of las year, a huge ungainly mass, high and narrow, entirely unlike its prototype, was to be built somewhere on the north side of the square. "not far from bifth avenue," where its presence will be utterly unmeaning and absurd. Is this keeping faith with the subscriber

St. Patrick's Day in Ancient Rome. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It may amuse many classic readers of Tue Sun, and be no of fence to ht l'atrick, to remember that the 17th March was the feast of Bacchus in the ancient city of

When Shepard is Mayor. Now all good men, look blithe and gay And be no more cast down;

There's hope that Col. Shepard may Be Mayor of this town. Beelzebub this news will stun As he walks to and fro, And hears the Colonel may be run by the great B. M. R. O.

There is a sound of smashing slates, And proud ambition's fall, While modestly the Colonel waits To hear his party call.

Though heachmen rage and beelers starm, lils soul is never vext; He punders on some great reform. His purse is open, and his face;

Ilia voice is sugar sweet.
There is no post he would not grace. No call he could not meet. Let all the people with one youce

And Vice go get a gan. O, eagle flerce and pigeon-meek, New York's most plous son, Sunday shall last through all the week, If only you will run.

Tom Platt on Miller's neck shall fall, Silk Stockings boss de Eight', And Mugwumps be devoid of gall, And Cleveland throw off weight

Godkin shall try the truth to tell. And St. John take to fire And rate the cat shall holdly bell,

St. Patrick's Morning, 1890. It is Patrick's blest morning on Galway's green shore, And the Celt-worshipped shamrock blooms bright as of

heath, and meadow the triple leaves shine As when Patrick first chose them, an emblem divine. But where are the groups that in springtimes gone by, To pluck the green plant in the morning's gray light. and drown it in pleasure on Patrick's blest night ?

Alas! for the answer, alas! for the wail, That comes like a keen from the homes of the Gael The groups that came here to pick shamrock of yors. Are those pale seawerd seekers along the bleak shore The landlords are grinding them into the dust:

They received but a stone, when they saked for a crust;

and their hervest and hope are those weeds from the

The highlands they tilled now afford but a grave,

Oh! long tredden Ireland, deep, dark and profound Are the grief and the gloom that empirels you round; But the hope that has buoyed you thro slavery's night Must hourgeon at last into Liberty's light; And the shamronk that now with your tear drop is wet Shall shine bright and green in your diadem yet

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

How Near Vermont Came to Joining Can-Before the Union of the States. OTTAWA, March 15 .- Stored away in the musty vaults of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa tons of time-stained manuscript official documents and moth-eaten volumes closely identified with the earlier history of Canada weigh heavily upon the old caken shelves. These ancient though no less valuable archives are open to any one who may be in search of such information as their mouldy pages are cultured and honest, and strong physically, likely to disclose, and it is not infrequently that students of the earlier history of the country avail themselves of the opportunity. An interesting page in the history of Canada is the story of how near the State of Vermont came to being a part of the British North American provinces, as caronicled by the writers of these archives. The correspondence in question

> ne time that Vermont would join Canada In 1791 Simcoo wrote to Dundas, afterward ord Melville, with segard to Mr. Levi Aflen of Vermont, as the latter had desired an interview with the British Ministry, and Simcoe entered into Allen's previous transactions with Lord Grenville. As early as 1789 Allen, under the

was between Gov. Simcoo and Levi Allen, and

goes to show how great was the probability at-

into Allen's previous transactions with Lord Grenville. As early as 1789 Allen, under the scal of Vermont, presented a memorial to the Privy Council, in which was set for it the desire of the people of that State to form a commercial relationship with Canada. Sincee had strongly supported the proposition as of importance to British America. A year passed over without any report from the committee of the Privy Council. Since, in company with Levi Allen, waited unon Lord Grenville, who paid Allen 2100, "his annual compensation for losses as a levalist, which he affirms himself uniformly to have been." It was only the surrander of Cornwalis on fee, 12, 138, which revented Vermont from joining the Pritish cause, a fact clearly established by a correspondence between Levi Alien and Clinon.

The State of Vermont from joining the Pritish cause, a fact clearly established by a correspondence between Levi Alien and Clinon.

The State of Vermont then thinly populated, was divided between those inhabiting the lands which found their outlet to the Hudson, and the jossessors of the lands the waters of which flowed to the St. Lawrence. The conditions pointed to Canada as their natural outlet for trade. The Aliens belonged to the Canadian party. Ethan Alien was at this time dead. It alien, another brother, was of the same opinion that neutrality was the policy of Vermont, and if they could not preserve the territory on that condition she should join Canada. Alien's purpose was to obtain goods and to offer them for sale, and by these means to show the advantage of a commercial connection with Canada. Concress, however, was not blind to these intrigues and kentucky and Vermont were admitted as States. It was, nevertheless, hoped that Vermont on the debt. It was considered that Vermont would separate from the Union, one ground of discontent being the assumption of a portion of the debt. It was considered that Vermont would separate from the Union, one ground of the continuance of friendly relations with Vermont, the payment of A

themselves much hurt that a set of design fact was generally admitted, and "that they foit themsolves much burt that a set of designing knaves, merely to obtain places of honor and profit should lead the State by the nose and biladfold to percetrate an act to the disgrace of the Legislature, subversion of the interest of the State, and for which posterity would have cause to curse them." Allen felt assured that if he had arrived with an assortment of goods Vermont would not have joined the Union. The appearance of cheap goods arriving through Canada would have shown the wisdom of the epocsite policy. One influence upon the vote was that although only four could go to Congress forty-four desired to go there. He himself was greatly disappointed in the result, for the leading men had assured him of their desire that Vermont should become a litritish province. Alion professed himself ready to execute the orders of Since as if on "military duty under your immediate command." A subsequent letter dated August, 1794, from Sincee to lundars is given. The New York paract but a proper such contracts of the province of the New York paract but a super the contract of the province of the New York paract but a super the province of the New York paract but a super the province of the New York paract but a super the province of the New York paract but the province of the New York paract but the province of the paracter of the province of the New York paracter of the province of the paracter of the province of the paracter of the province of the provin

soif ready to execute the orders of Simcoe as if on "military duty under your immediate command."

A subsequent letter dated August, 1794, from Simcoe to Dundas is given. The New York papers had recresented that the inhabitants of vermont were disposed to commence hostilities with Canada. Simcoe raported that some respectable people of that State had informed him that these paragraphs did not represent the feeling, and that the State would gladly embrace and support a neutrality, so that their country should not become the seat of war. The statement of Jarvis, the then Secretary of upper Canada, sent by Simcoe to England, is of such importance that it can be given in full:

On the 12th of January I called on Gov. Unitenden at his house in Williamon, on Good Milliam Co. Fay, his private events the conversation of the course of the events the conversation of the did to the Converse the seat of the action of the popular measure in France, naving 'that if Converse takes a part in the war in favor of France, I am sure Vermont will never accede to it, but will make the best bargain they can for themselves," addressing himself to me, he said, "I beg' you will give my compliments to Gov. Simcoe, and council of Vermont are of the same opinion that they were in the year 17th, when fol. Fay was three weeks of author with the said and conventions with the said of a pended the negotiation of the popular pended the negotiation of January if called out their that Vermont, which has pended the negotiation of January if called out their than the contrary, everything to lose—their commerce (through Canada) runsed, their whole country open to inroads of British Indians, Ac.," (b), the 14th of January if called ou tien. J. Allen at Colchester and on Col. Allen at Fairhaven, both of whom were concerned in the negotiation of 191, who informed me that Vermont still adhered to their former seattlements with regard to the inform.

DEVIL'S LAKE IN ALABAMA. Indian Legend of its Origin-It was Named.

as it Proved to Be, the Lake of Death,

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 15 .- "Devil's Lake," in Calhoun county. Ala., seventy miles east of this city, is one of the most remarkable natural curiosities to be found in America. Like many other interesting places in that region, there is an Indian legend connected with it. To many people besides the Indiana it is a lake of horror, no less than fifteen persons having been drowned in its waters. The lake is oval in shape, and covers about four acres of ground. No vegetation of any kind grows on its banks, and nothing lives in its waters. Even snakes and terrapins shun the waters of Devil's Lake, and fish placed in it die in a few hours. The water is impregnated with lime and has a recullar taste, which

in it die in a few hours. The water is impregnated with lime and has a feculiar taste, which
makes it unsaintable to man or beast. Horses
and cows will not drink it, no matter how
thirsty they may be, Deep down the surface
of the lake may be seen what appears to be the
charred and blackened trucks of large trees.
They stand weright in the water, but have
neither root nor branch, and never rise to the
surface or sink to the bottom. The lake has
no outst, and the volume of water in it is the
same all the time.

A strange fatality attraches to this lake.
Once it was the favorite resort of the boys of
the neighborhood for bathing and swimming,
but now they never go near it. Fifteen boys
have been drowned in its waters in twice as
many years. Once large crowds of boys would
gather there on Sundars, but before they left
one of them would be drowned. Some of the
bodies were recovered, but those who were
drowned any distance from the banks sank to
the bottom and were never brought to the surface. Many heartbroken methers have come
to the banks of the lake and gazed for hours
into the water to see if they could not see the
face of their lavorite son whose nody lay at the
bottom. The place became the terror of parents, and boys were warned to keep away from
Devil's lake.

Devil's Lake.

The dorth of the lake has nover been ascertained. Soundings to a depth of 700 feet found no bottom, and the people in the vicinity say the lake is bottomies. The indian legend of the origin of the lake is known to every resident of the locality, and they tell it to every stranger who comes to see the natural curiosity.

dent of the locality, and they tell it to every restranger who comes to see the natural curiosity.

The legend is that many, many years ago, many moons before the white wan came to this country, two tribes of Indians lived near the spot where the lake is. One was a large and nowerful tribe, the others small tribe with but few warriors. The two tribes became involved in a war, and after a number of bloody battless the smaller tribe was almost exterminated. Then the old men and chiefs of the weak tribe shed for peace. The chiefs of the strong tribe acced to reace and arranged for a conseil to propose the term. The chiefs and the old men of the weak tribe met the chiefs of the other tribe in a pine forest at moon one day and there was a council. The torms of peace were arranged and then the pine of peace were arranged and the suident y sprang my with drawn tomalizable was given, and the chiefs of the strong tribe suident y sprang my with drawn tomalizable smaller tribu. Then the war was renewed and carried on until the weak tribe was exterminated. A few moons after the massacra of the chiefs after boxe out in the pine forest at the shot where the council had been held and where the massacre occurred. The fire burned in this spot for eight moons, and then the ground sank down out of sight the fire disappeared, and in its stead appeared which means "Lake of Death."

Back Presently. "I am sorry your bired girl left you. But you

say you expect her back." Any moment. I see the keresens can coming down

as apprentices. One thought that the couristionid have been held secretly in order that such discouraging facts as the possibility of an apprentice being imprisoned several days by mistake might not be made public "How many boys will want to ship after learning that they may suffer in that way ?" he seked. "Just as many as ever." mawered the other. "I got my father to send me to the Academy immediately after reading a harrowing tale of the way buys were flogred at sea, and the poblishing of the slory of the Enterprise will promote rather than discourage entistments. He sides, if sallors are ill treated on our ships, the more nearly complete the story is when published the ownsher the man will be troated as they should be. It is my experience that nothing tends to make the men more contented with the service than the knowledge that when they want to work their law tackle they will always find a reporter ready to listen and to print wha

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

Two naval officers discussed the case of Commander

McCaila yesterday in a Wall strest office with reference

to its bearing on the shipment of American born boys

British ports like Liverpool and Glasgow had caused the companies to announce that the packets to Ameri can ports would be run as tramps until further orders, caused great rejoicing at fludson Hall, Spring street, the headquarters of the Saliers' International Union in this city, last night. The sa lors say that the action of the companies shows how strong their union is on the other side. They say that they are enly waiting to perfect their organization in Southern seaports in the United States to make their power felt here. There is apparently more trouble in view for American ship owners than is to come from the failure to get Congress to vote subsidies.

A maple angar dealer at the market told a reporter yesterday that the crop of maple sugar, owing to unfavorable weather, and particularly to the lack of snow was likely to be very small.

It is not unusual for women to be taken into the swell drinking rooms about Madison square early in the day to see the artistic decorations, but one morning this we-k something unusual happened in the course of one of these tempinine invasions of a place particularly sacred to men. It was a party of five two French women two Frenchmen, and one New Yorker. They coked at the pictures, the statues, the tapestries, and then, instead of going out, caimly seated themselves at a table, and rang for a waiter. There was little need of that, however, for scarcely had they taken chairs when three waiters burried up and quietly explained that there was no service in that foom for ladies. The New Yorker understood this perfectly. In fact, as he afterward ex-plained, it was not he who invited the party to have something, but one of the Frenchmen, who thought it was perfectly proper. The New Yorker for the time being pretended ignorance of the custom, and for a minute affected as much indignation as the foreigners. It took quite a while for the French ladies to comprehend why they could not be waited un. There were no men in sight in the room and they thought that it was a

There is a clerk in the Metropolitan Hotel who but or a series of unfortunate circumstances would have een a wealthy man. Of course he is a fatalist. He is forced now to content himself with a comparatively modest income, but the tempting seven figures involved In \$1,000,000 are continually dancing before his eyes He was the heir of four Englishmen who would have inherited \$4,000,000 provided each had lived to be 21 years old. In case this condition of the will was not familed the money was to revert to charity. All of the heirs were young men in vigorous health and had every prospect of attaining their majority. But one day the eldest was thrown from a horse and killed. The second met death in a railroad accident. The third was drowned at a watering place in England, and the fourth com-mitted suicide by shooting himself with a revolver when he only lacked a few months of attaining his majority In accordance with the provision of the will, the money was distributed among various chart-able institution

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen.
The saddest are these, 'Is might have be'n,'" remarked the cierk the other night, as he turned, with million-dollar sigh, to his ledger.

People who like to see next exhibitions of seamanship should go out on the pier just above Fulton fish market and watch the fishing smacks come in. The stiff westerly breeze yesterday brought in a number. They came a booming up the East River under mainsail and jib until off Burling silp, when the jib came rattling down. A minute later they were opposite the ferry slip, when all hands rushed aft and down came the At that the helm was shoved over hard a starboard, and with a swish and a roll of foam under her bows the little schooner head square in for the acre or so of fish boxes floating under the lee of the fish market. To the unaccustomed eye she seemed fair to cut square through the boxes until her stubby bowsprit punched a hole in the market wall, but just when the danger seemed mor imminent, a long legged anchor would be pried over the bow with a capstan bar, there would be a rattle of chain cable, and then, with the cutwater about six inches short of the first fish box, the vessel would be broughtfabort up. Let the man who thinks the smart Tankee sallors are all dead go down to the fish market pier on a brisk day and watch the smacks.

A remarkable telegram broke up the entire establishment in a big Broadway store recently. The informa-the firm received a despatch conveying this informament in a big Broadway store recently. The head of called in the other partners and the chief clarks for a consultation. They had no cipher that fitted the tele grain, but after a while light dawned upon one of the party. A bright young man in the store rejoices in the name of Amos, and, being under the weather, his mother wrote this telegram: "Amos quite ill to-day, Can't come down." Business was suspended for an hour while the establishment was recovering its

The new mailing boxes lately adopted by the U.S. Postal Department are proving a source of much diversion. One of them has recently been placed in the plaining the combination to the guests who seek to place letters therein. "We have tried several means to explain the working of the new box," said one of the clerks, "but everybody who wants to mail a letter for the first time in this new safety contrivance has to be instructed by word of mouth. Soon after it came we tied a cord to one end of the door covering the slide, and kept it open with a weight. That saved us heaps of trouble; but we were told that the postal authorities would object to that, so we posted a notice on the door . Pull this down put letter in sidewaya. Even this plain pointer falls to reveal the mystery to the majority, and I have seen men, sober and same, try to lift the box from its fasten ings and get their letters up through the bottom." Then a bright-looking young commercial man approached the green box, looked over it carefully for the aperture. and gave it up completely nonplussed. The usual explanation was furnished by the clerk, the young man commented with emphasis on the utility of the puzzing contrivance, and the clerk remarked. That's what happens a hundred or more times every day since that thing has been here, and we think of asking Wans maker to send a man along to act as guide, so that we can attend to our ordinary business."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Edmund Gome intends to write a biography of his

father, Philip Gosse, the famous natura is: Italy has appropriated \$554.000 for smokeless powder in her inilitary budget for the present year An electric railway now runs from Florence to the

steep beights of Fiesole.

Monuments to Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel are to be inaugurated in Piorence during the coming summer. Paris cab drivers, driven to despair by the jucreasing According to the Paris Gaulois, a rich Frenchman has another the purchase of Millet's "Angelua."

The Car upon receiving the report of a recent duel between officers in the army are absolutely purchased of Millet's "Angelua."

The Car upon receiving the report of a recent duel between officers in the army and I desire that reports of

such escapades shall not be brought to my notice. By a printer serror a Queensland paper was made to say "There need he demand no longer for Jules Verne's and other blackguards' works of imagination." In his next tiene it said "For 'other blackguards' piesse read Rider Haggard's."
At Cuneo, Italy, a soldier who had played truant

from his parracks until after midnight, endeavored to climb secretly through the window of the b bling, and

Stants and Litsevitch, a wealthy citizen of Linbartoff. liu-ria, who was severely bitten by a mad dog thirty years and, has just died of hydrophobia, after frightful forments. The doctors declare that there is no doubt that the original bite was the cause of the disease

The intelligence of autmais became one of the subjects of discussion at a little dinner party. An eathusi
astic advocate of the dog was asked. "Do you mean to tell us that there are some dogs with more sense than their masters can boast of ?" "Certainly: I have one" St. James's Palace, London, is to be fitted up with eleviric lights. At the last leves in another royal palace a few days ago the tog made it so dark that it was aim at impost to see and the only illumination possible was to a few candles stuck here and there and two or three lamps

In a prelimetorio cemetery, lately uncovered near Montpellier, in the south of France, among other things found and reported to the Paris Academy, were two skills, evidently belonging to the Arran race, and some human bones that judged from their proportions, must

have belonged to a man at least ten feet in height.

Some bo a playing on the canal bank at Ratford found
a hole full of aliver coins. Sine of the lads filed their cars with the money, which they took to the police station. The treasure place was afterward theroughly searched, and altogether £250 worth of coins were taken out. The coins had evidently been under ground for many years.

They hung about us for an hour or so, relling from this vegetable, the name high is the | here i | a Palestine's 2.000 years ago.